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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT NO. [redacted]

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

INTELLOFAX 25

COUNTRY	Germany (Russian Zone)	DATE DISTR.	5 September 1951
SUBJECT	Eisenhuetten-Kombinat Ost Near Schoenfliess-Fuerstenberg/Oder	NO. OF PAGES	2
PLACE ACQUIRED	25X1A [redacted]	NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)	
DATE OF INFO.	August 1950 to mid-February 1951	SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	25X1X

[redacted]

1. The Eisenhütten-Kombinat Ost (E.K.O.) is scheduled to produce 6,000 tons of pig iron in 1951, and 250,000 tons in 1952. In 1955, after the plant has been completed, the production of 500,000 tons of pig iron is scheduled, 400,000 tons of which will allegedly be processed in the steelworks of the plant itself, while 100,000 tons will be used to supply other steelworks and foundries in the Soviet Zone. The raw materials will come partly from the USSR, which produces an annual iron ore supply of one million tons from the Krivoy Rog iron ore mines, and partly from Upper Silesia, which produces an annual coke supply of 800,000 tons. The production of ingot steel is scheduled to be 550,000 tons in 1955. Therefore, 150,000 tons of scrap will be required in addition to the pig iron charge of 400,000 tons. About 100,000 tons of scrap can be obtained from the rolling mill of the plant itself, while about 50,000 tons will have to be supplied from other sources. The production of the rolling mill is scheduled to reach 300,000 tons by 1955 and will include 150,000 tons of sheet metal (Bleche) and 150,000 tons of structural steel and rough material (Grobmaterial).

2. The plant manager of the EKO is Otto Ringel, an SED member and national prize winner (Nationalpreistrager) of the Soviet Zone, formerly employed in the Maximilianshuette in Unterwellenborn (M 51/J 63); the technical manager is one Mueller (fnu), also a former employee of the Maximilianshuette *; the commercial manager is one Herold (fnu), an SED member and formerly a department chief in the operational department of the VVB Vesta, Leipzig. Planning and execution of the entire EKO project is in the hands of engineer Vater (fnu), whose headquarters are located in the central drafting office, Zentralentwurfsbuero of the Planning Ministry. The employees of EKO numbered about 2,000 in February 1951. **

3. The still usable iron and steel parts of the plant installations of the former Kaltenborn (O 52/A 79) armament plant ***, demolished by the Soviets in 1945, were being used in this construction work. Bau-Union-Sued in Cottbus (O 52/A 67) was assigned to remove the material from Kaltenborn and to ship it to the building site. The tracks needed for the new railroad installations were scheduled to be procured by dismantling about 100 km of rails in Mecklenburg. The construction of the first blast furnace started on 1 January 1951. It is scheduled to be put into operation in October 1951.

Document No. 4
No Change in Class.
Declassified
Class. Changed To: TS S C
Auth: 16-8-78 By: 35

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4. It was stated in a meeting, held in February 1951 at the State Planning Commission of the Soviet Zone in Berlin, that the power plant and the coking plant cannot be completed by 1955 because of shortage of funds. The coking plant is scheduled to be ready for operation however, by 1960 at the latest and to have an annual processing capacity of one million tons of Upper Silesian hard coal.

25X1A * [redacted] Comment: Eisenwerk-Gesellschaft Maximilianshutte, Unterwellenborn-Röblitz.

25X1A ** [redacted] Comment: The plant installations and the proposed residential section will allegedly cover a total area of 12 sq km. The scheduled number of employees for full capacity operation will be 12,000

*** [redacted] Comment: Not identifiable from available sources.

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